FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 030 *13 February 1981*

ARGENTINA

Viola Names Governors-Designate, B.A. Mayor B 1
Ambassador to Chile To Investigate Spy Arrests B 1
Heavy Water Purchase From USSR Still Planned B 1

BRAZIL

Paper Examines Figueiredo Statement on Communism D 1
[BRAZIL HERALD 10 Feb]
Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Ends Visit D 1
Political Refugees Request Asylum From Government D 1
Briefs: Bolivian Helicopter Sale; New Radiobras President: D 2
New PDS Senate Leader; Wool Exports; Iron Exports

CHILE

FRG Paper Interviews Official on Trade, Development E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 12 Feb]
President Pinochet Continues Southern Region Tour E 2

ECUADOR

Vice President Urges Continued Unity, Development G 1
Foreign Minister Denies Peruvian Citizens Abused G 2
Peruvian Energy Delegation Arrives For Meeting G 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Orders Radio Noticias del Continente Closed P 1
Resignations Confirm 'Crisis' in Security Ministry P 1
Eden Pastora's Citizenship May Be Revoked P 1

EL SALVADOR

Colonel Gutierrez Comments on Current Situation P 2
Armed Forces Spokesmen Report 'Relative Calm' P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 Feb]
Thousands Reportedly Flee From Guerrilla Actions P 4
FMLN, FDR Denounce Arrests of Professionals P 4

GUATEMALA

Removal of U.S. Envoy to El Salvador Lauded P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 5 Feb]
Foreign Minister's Visit to El Salvador Reported P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 5 Feb]
Agriculture Minister's Resignation Accepted P 7
Australian Businessman Kidnapped in Guatemala City P 8

HONDURAS

Elvir Sierra on Meeting With Haig, Regional Issues P 8
U.S. Southern Command Chief Reportedly Arrives P 9

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Comments on Relations With Neighbors P 9
[LA PRENSA 6 Feb]
Minister Reports Suspension of U.S Loan for Wheat P 11
Radio Sandino Comments P 11
People Urged To Be on Alert for Intervention P 12
Justice Ministry Suspends Human Rights Commission P 13
Commission Termed Slanderous P 14
Costa Rican Consul, COSEP Official Held in Rivas P 15
CONAPRO Elects Own Board, Seperates From COSEP P 15

CUBA

Activities, Departure of Marshal Ogarkov Reported Q 1
Ogarkov Departure Q 1
ANAP National Plenum Held; 1980 Report Read Q 1
ANAP 1980 Achievement Report Q 2
Marshal of Soviet Union N. Ogarkov's Cuban Visit Q 2
[cross-reference]

CARIBBEAN

Canada To Intensify Ties With Caribbean Countries S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 7 Feb]

ANTIGUA

World Bank, IMF, CDB Team Conducts Study S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 7 Feb]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister Denies Border Operations S 2

JAMAICA

4 Die During Municipal Campaign Disorders S 3
Relations With Mexico Held in High Esteem S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 6 Feb]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Congresswoman, Brother Murdered by Unknown Persons V 1

GUYANA

Burnham Reaffirms Commitment to Nonalignment V 1
Assistance From World Bank, IDA Forthcoming V 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 7 Feb]

SURINAME

Chill in Relations With Cuba 'Easing Somewhat' V 2
[Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 8 Feb]

VENEZUELA

Student Riots Continue on Caracas West Side V 2

VIOLA NAMES GOVERNORS-DESIGNATE, B.A. MAYOR

PY121518 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (TELAM)--The president designate, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), yesterday met with the 17 military officers who were appointed provincial governors and with the mayor of Buenos Aires. They will all take part in his administration to be inaugurated on 29 March.

General Viola's press office has released a report noting that he held separate meetings with each of them.

The following will be the new military governors:

San Luis:	Air Force Brig Gen Nicolas Eugenio di Risio (ret)
Santa Cruz:	Air Force Brig Gen Antonio Diego Lopez (ret)
La Rioja:	Air Force Brig Gen Guillermo Jorge Piastrellini (ret)
Santa Fe:	Adm Rodolfo Luchetta (ret)
Chubut:	Rear Adm Niceto Ayerra (ret)
Tierra del Fuego:	Rear Adm Raul Suarez del Cerro (ret)
Tucuman:	Gen Antonio Merlo (ret)
Corrientes:	Brig Gen Juan A. Pita (ret)
Misiones:	Gen Juan M. Bayon (ret)
Chaco:	Col Jose David Ruiz Palacios (ret)
Buenos Aires:	Maj Gen Bartolome Gallino (ret)

The following current governors will retain their posts:

Neuquen:	Gen Domingo Trimarco (ret)
Santiago del Estero:	Gen Cesar Fermin Ochoa (ret)
Cordoba:	Gen Adolfo Sigwald (ret)
Rio Negro:	Rear Adm Julio A. Acuna (ret)
Salta:	Navy Capt Roberto Ulloa (ret)
Mendoza:	Air Force Brig Gen Rolando Jose Ghisani (ret)

Brig Gen Osvaldo Cacciatore, the current mayor of Buenos Aires, will retain his post.

AMBASSADOR TO CHILE TO INVESTIGATE SPY ARRESTS

PY120234 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0059 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA)--Gen Hugo Miatello (ret), Argentine ambassador to Chile, today suddenly interrupted his vacation and left for Chile to investigate the arrest in Punta Arenas of four Argentine citizens who are charged with espionage. He said that this is "not a healthy situation" for Argentine-Chilean bilateral relations.

HEAVY WATER PURCHASE FROM USSR STILL PLANNED

PY120215 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, noted in a press conference that despite a budget cut in Argentina's nuclear development program objectives will be met as planned.

He added that the 1980 production of uranium concentrate increased by 22 percent, and that Argentina will import 5 tons of heavy water from the Soviet Union.

PAPER EXAMINES FIGUEIREDO STATEMENT ON COMMUNISM

PY121047 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Summary of 8 Feb Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO editorial: "Anti or Contra"]

[Text] President Figueiredo has stated in Lisbon that he is not an anticommunist although he is against the communists.

Apparently, there is no difference between anti and contra. But expressions which seem to be equivalent sometimes acquire different meansings not always listed in the dictionaries. Figueiredo, far from speaking paradoxically, gave an important distinction--for both domestic and foreign use--of his and his government's attitude toward communism.

People calling themselves anticommunists generally are simply "against" communism, wishing to eradicate it from this planet. This anticommunism motivates terrorism and totalitarian regimes--imitating what the communists do.

This is what Figueiredo rejects implicitly when he denies being an anticommunist. He wants democratic methods. If the communists sabotage the democratic opening, democracy accepts the challenge and tries to answer it with its own methods.

Figueiredo's declarations should not be seen as an invitation to the communists for a dialogue. The government is against communism as it is against all antidemocratic ideologies. There is nothing to indicate that communists in Brazil might reach an understanding with the regime.

Internationally, Brazil maintains relations with communist countries and seeks to develop them, especially in Africa, without accepting political interference. This is far different from hysterical and blind anticommunism.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ZAMBRANO ENDS VISIT

PY130027 Paris AFP in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Feb (NA)--The Venezuelan foreign minister, Jose Alberto Zambrano, today departed for Venezuela after paying a 24-hour working visit to Brasilia. During his stay in Brasilia Zambrano noted on several occasions that Brazil and Venezuela hold similar points of view. The visiting foreign minister held a meeting with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, during which they discussed in particular the Andean Pact and the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict. Zambrano reported that he will be visiting Argentina next week and that in the near future he will visit Mexico and Nicaragua.

POLITICAL REFUGEES REQUEST ASYLUM FROM GOVERNMENT

PY121356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Feb (AFP)--The president of the Brazilian Bar Association, Eduardo Seabra Fagundes, today submitted to the Brazilian justice minister, Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, the requests for territorial asylum of eight Latin Americans, one Ethiopian and one Mozambican. Norberto Mario Franco, Argentine; Reynaldo Portillo Pizza, a Bolivian; Leon Rivera Lainez Valdivia, a Nicaraguan; Mirtha Elena Ayala Ferreira, a Paraguayan; Jorge Hugo Alberti, Claudio Ronaldo Benech Tourn, Ricardo Valentin Soca Galvan and Luis Hector Curroto, Uruguayans; Tesankel Desta Olewkel, an Ethiopian; and Alberto do Rosario Capanema, a Mozambican; who are staying in Brazil as political refugees until they can be received by another country, have asked the Brazilian for territorial asylum.

As political refugees under the protection of the United Nations, these political refugees cannot work but they receive financial help from the United Nations.

Seabra Fagundes remarked to journalists that the Brazilian justice minister denied, at the time he submitted the requests for asylum of these 10 people, rumors that the Brazilian Government is denying territorial asylum for persecuted political refugees of countries in the Southern Cone of South America.

BRIEFS

BOLIVIAN HELICOPTER SALE--Rio de Janeiro, 11 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian Helicopters Inc (Helibras) has signed a $6.5 million contract with the Bolivian Air Force for the sale of six Gavioo helicopters. Three helicopters will be delivered in May and the other three by the end of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 11 Feb 81 PY]

NEW RADIOBRAS PRESIDENT--President Joao Figueiredo has appointed Gen Lourival Massa da Costa, current chief of the Security and Information Division of the Communications Ministry, as the new director-president of the Brazilian Radiobroadcasting Company (Radiobras). [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 81 p 5 PY]

NEW PDS SENATE LEADER--At President Joao Figueiredo's invitation Senator Nilo Coelho, from Pernambuco State, has agreed to become government leader in the senate, thus the Social Democratic Party has a new leader. Coelho replaces Senator Jarbas Goncalves Passarinho, Para State. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Feb 81 PY]

WOOL EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian Bank Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) has reported that Brazilian wool exports during 1980 reached 16,901 tons, worth $69,227,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 10 Feb 81 PY]

IRON EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) of the Brazilian Bank has reported that Brazilian iron exports during 1980 reached 78,958,492 tons, worth $1,556,700,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 10 Feb 81 PY]

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON TRADE, DEVELOPMENT

DW121603 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Feb 81 p 17

[Interview with Miguel Kast, Chilean ministerial director of the Office of Planning--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] WELT: Germany by tradition is an important trade partner of Chile. Is the Federal Republic losing ground as result of Bonn's reserved attitude toward your country

Kast: Together with the United States, Brazil and Japan, Germany is one of our most important trade partners. Chile has the lowest tariffs in Latin America. We do not discriminate against any country in trade for political reasons. Any country that is competitive can make sales in Chile. The Federal Republic ran the risk of falling far behind in the deliveries of capital equipment because other countries were able to offer cheaper credits through state guarantees, thus their prices appeared to be more reasonable. This problem, however, has been solved for the time being with credits granted by private banks. Then there were certain hermes guarantees which made German quotations more competitive.

In the future it will be more difficult for German products. More and more often British, Japanese and Brazilian companies come to Chile with better offers so that the competition for German companies will constantly become harder.

WELT: The "GDR," having itself urged this, has again opened a trade mission in Santiago. What are the fields in which the bilateral trade is resuming?

Kast: We note a big growth rate in mutual trade. Chile's imports from the "GDR" in 1979 amounted to $1.55 million. By October 1980 they came to $2.48 million, the most important items having been photographic paper, commercial vehicles, trucks chassis, butter, paper cutting machines, typewriters, ball bearings and pocket watches. Chile's export to the "GDR" in 1979 came to $6.02 million and in 1980 (by October) to $8.36 million. The main export goods are lenses, silver alloys, copper, high-grade ores and wood.

WELT: Chile's successes in its economic policy meet with a positive response in Latin America and are emulated. How high is the inflation rate in your country?

Kast: In 1980 the inflation rate was about 30 percent. If this figure appears to be too high to European consumers, it nevertheless represents a remarkable progress for Chile where the officially admitted inflation rate in 1973 was 508 percent. The measures aimed at reducing the inflation rate essentially consisted of improving state finances, above all in balancing revenues and expenditures. Today the Chilean state spends just as much as it receives. But the social expenditures, which increased from 27 percent of the state budget in 1973 to 51 percent in 1980, were increased considerably. Between 1973 and 1980 and measured in U.S. dollars with the same purchasing power, social expenditures increased not only in percentage but also in real terms by 80 percent.

WELT: President Pinochet promised 1 million new jobs and the construction of 900,000 houses. When and how will this be achieved?

Kast: These tasks are a rather careful projection of the things Chile wants to accomplish by the end of the eighties with regard to employment policy and housing construction. These successes will be the result of joint efforts by the private sector and the government.

One million new jobs in the period mentioned will be created by the dynamic growth which the Chilean economy exhibits.

In addition, there will be curtailment of social burdens on businessmen, something the government promotes. High deductions handicapped the creation of jobs for many years. The recently adopted pension reform will give a strong impulse when it comes to short and medium-term jobs.

The 900,000 new houses will be achieved in housing construction through the growth of the national income, the continued interest of the financial market in giving credits for housing construction and the construction of housing for socially disadvantaged persons, which is being promoted by the state.

WELT: In what Chilean sectors is foreign capital invested most, and where do you see the best chances for the future?

Kast: In the past 7 years there was a significant change in Chile in the field of investments. Profitability is impressive. The average citizen can expect his income to double every 10 or 11 years, while up to 1973 he could hope for that only every 40 years. This has been achieved by making investments in highly profitable fields. In 1980 some $350 million were invested in copper and molybdenum mining and in the energy sector. This amount will be even higher in 1981. About 80 percent of the approved foreign total investments of $4.6 billion will go to mining. Some $200 million was invested in the energy sector in 1980; this year it will be at least 20 percent more. This tendency is continuing in this decade. Investments in telecommunications last year amounted to $80 million. Further large investments will be made in the coming year.

Agriculture, including forestry, also experienced a considerable investment influx. In the past 7 years more hectares were reforested than in the previous 40 years; between 1974 and 1979 investments in agriculture increased many times; in 1979 they amounted to almost $400 million. The state devotes large sums to the development of the infrastructure, particularly the highway network, drinking water supply and sewage lines. In real figures the government spends today almost twice as much on social matters as in 1970. On the one hand, investments in infrastructure and in the energy sector will permit major exploitation of natural resources, agriculture and fishing. That will increase the demand for services. On the other hand, the continuous opening up toward international trade will extend the demand for information and communication systems, which are likely to become important markets of the future in Chile.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET CONTINUES SOUTHERN REGION TOUR

PY121815 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Graciela Contreras' report from Diego Portales building]

[Excerpts] On the second day of the southern region tour which he began yesterday, President Pinochet today dedicated the gas distribution system of Porvenir and held an informative meeting with national defense personnel. Pinochet, who will extend his tour until 24 February, is now meeting with the people of Porvenir.

This morning in Punta Arenas Pinochet met with officials of the National Petroleum Enterprise [ENAP] to discuss ENAP's plans and projects in Magallanes.

Today at approximately 1630 he will leave Porvenir and will return to Punta Arenas. From there, he will go to Puerto Natales where he is expected to arrive at 1800.

VICE PRESIDENT URGES CONTINUED UNITY, DEVELOPMENT

PA111503 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Speech by Ecuadorean Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea; place and occasion unknown; in progress--live]

[Excerpts] How could we fail to feel pride in the courage shown by our soldiers and our country during the tragic weeks which shook the Ecuadorean people so much?

This result was possible because of the internal strengthening of our country. The Ecuador of 1981 is different from the Ecuador of 40 years ago. Our country has also become stronger in the international sphere.

The period of speeches and statements has ended. Those speeches and statements were necessary to express our feelings, hurt by the attack of our southern neighbor. It is time now to go from words to deeds. Events will demand some sacrifices from the Ecuadorean people and particularly from the middle and upper strata of Ecuadorean society because this country has limited economic resources and some unforeseen expenses have had to be made this week and other expenses will be probably required to meet the nation's defense needs but without indulging in an arms race which I do not think is advisable either for the country or Latin America.

However, these resources can only come from two sources. One of them is foreign borrowing but the foreign debt can only reach certain limits which, if exceeded, would bring about a crisis of serious cosequences to the nation's economy. The other source is cuts in the budgets of projects already in progress, of departmental bodies and of many [word indistinct] agencies and an increase in the contributions of society which today is receiving disbursements which are unevenly distributed among all its sectors. This is fundamentally the case with some subsidies which mainly benefit the upper and medium strata of society.

It is also time for Ecuadoreans to reflect on the need to abandon the economy of squandering that characterized the past oil decade and to move into an economy of austerity involving savings on electric power and public services which would permit us to build up capital and invest in basic projects in Ecuador. This will in turn allow us to have a strong economy capable of providing the resources required for national defense.

However, it is also the time to maintain unity. I am not thinking of utopic unity in regard to all of Ecuador's problems. This is not possible. This is precisely the reason why public opinion is divided into political parties, each one of which has a different view of Ecuador's problems. Asking that all of us agree on all problems affecting our country would be asking for the impossible. But I do think that we can maintain national unity in regard to the three issues I have just referred to, namely, the territorial problem, the national defense problem and the issue of Ecuador's economic development.

We are not using the territorial problem for personal or partisan gain. If we do not use the problem of national defense to weaken the unity reached during these past few days, I believe we will further strengthen that which has recently emerged in Ecuador, i.e., the Ecuadorean nation, this being construed as the commitment of 8 million Ecuadoreans to defend a fatherland they regard as their own.

Ecuadorean men and women: If we win this battle of development, if we win the battle of progress, if by the turn of the century our fatherland looks like the strongest democracy in Latin America in which all freedoms and human rights are respected, in which the population has a roof to live under, the children a school in which to study and the workers and laborers a place in which to work, I think we will have defeated our southern neighbor in the fundamental battle of development.

Let us go onward, seriously taking up the challenge of the future faced by our fatherland. Let us solve these fundamental problems which have arisen in full magnitude during these past few days. Let us maintain this civic discipline, this social awareness that were expressed in the past few days. Then, after several years and administrations, we will be able to have a fatherland that will shelter, protect and provide work for 8 millions of compatriots. Thank you very much.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES PERUVIAN CITIZENS ABUSED

PA121555 Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde denied as false and unfounded the charges of mistreatment of Peruvian citizens during the recent Ecuadorean-Peruvian conflict, and he reiterated the Ecuadorean Government's decision to always uphold the rights of Latin American citizens.

The statements were made shortly before the minister appeared in front of the national Chamber of Representatives to report on the Ecuadorean participation at the OAS meeting. The following is a brief interview with Minister Barrera Valverde:

[Begin recording] [Question] Have there been any new developments at the Foreign Ministry on the territorial problem?

[Answer] No, we are simply at peace and the military observers of the four friendly nations are carrying out their duties.

[Question] Would you like to make a formal statement concerning the charges of mistreatment of Peruvian citizens?

[Answer] Of course, I must emphatically state that the Ecuadorean Government issued permanent specific instructions for the best possible treatment to be given to Peruvian citizens. In that respect, I must add that in times of peace and in times of total coexistence, many Ecuadoreans were mistreated in Peru. Naturally, this has been discussed and the responsible authorities have been summoned and advised that such mistreatment must stop. If, unfortunately, any bad official of Ecuador should mistreat a Peruvian citizen, we must receive formal charges in order to take action against that bad Ecuadorean who does not know how to treat a Latin American citizen. [end recording]

PERUVIAN ENERGY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETING

PY121835 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Peruvian delegation to the preliminary meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization is already in Quito. The delegation is headed by (Octavio Chirinas), a financial adviser of the Energy and Mines Ministry.

The meeting is designed to draw up the agenda to be discussed at the meeting of minister of energy, mines and hydrocarbons to be held in our capital in March. [passage indistinct]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ORDERS RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE CLOSED

PA130201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The president has ordered suspension of Radio Noticias del Continente's broadcast. The president ordered an investigation of the charge that public security personnel had mistreated the employees of the station.

In a letter, this afternoon to Minister of Security and Government [as heard] Carlos Arguedas le Franc, the president said the fact that unauthorized arms were found will have to subjected to court decision when the Judicial Investigation Organization turns in its report along with the arms seized at Radio Noticias del Continente.

President Carazo said that for constitutional reasons of security, order and tranquillity of the nation, it is necessary for Minister Arguedas to immediately order the proper procedure for the executive branch to suspend temporarily the permit for Radio Noticias del Continente to broadcast on its authorized frequency.

Once a judiciary branch ruling is handed down regarding the charges made against the enterprise, as definite decision according to the law will be made.

In his letter to Minister Arguedas le Franc, the president said: I have received charges from various persons to the effect that officials of the Ministry of Security who participated in the episode are now discussing beating up persons working at the radio station and their relatives.

These charges must be investigated immediately and, if they are true, the persons responsible must be turned over to the courts.

We have asked the prosecutor's office to assign two prosecutors who, along with legal adviser Peralta, will take whatever steps are necessary.

RESIGNATIONS CONFIRM 'CRISIS' IN SECURITY MINISTRY

PA121637 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The resignation of the security minister has confirmed that there is a crisis of great proportions in the ministry. The minister has cited personal reasons for leaving the post, but all indications are that pressures may have been applied.

Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said: My resignation falls within the framework of the principles I set for myself while working at the ministry which the president of the republic honored me with. My conscience is clear. I did the best I could for the country, he stressed.

The resignations of Col Fernando Munoz and legal adviser Francisco Peralta as well as the temporary separation of chief clerk Willy Azofeifa from the ministry are clear indications of a cr .is within it. Arguedas said in this connection that this does not mean there is a crisis because all resignations stem from a desire to pursue private interests.

EDEN PASTORA'S CITIZENSHIP MAY BE REVOKED

PA122250 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The revocation of Eden Pastora's Costa Rican citizenship may be requested. The director of the Civil Registry feels no appeal is possible. Pastora had rights in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. There is an agreement on dual nationality only with Spain.

Civil Registry Director Francisco Peralta has stated regarding the cancellation of Pastora's Costa Rican citizenship:

[Begin recording] [Peralta] [Words indistinct] constitution and the law on immigration [extranjeria] and naturalization. No one can have dual citizenship. People must be one thing or the other, but not have dual citizenship because we do not have a treaty with Nicaragua in this connection. [We only have one] with Spain. A Spaniard who is Costa Rican continues being a Costa Rican. However, in the case of Nicaragua, any Nicaraguan who becomes a Costa Rican citizen can continue being a Costa Rican citizen if he does not resume his Nicaraguan citizenship. According to a message I received from the charge d'affairs in Nicaragua, Pastora currently holds Nicaraguan citizenship. According to Nicaraguan law, a Nicaraguan who adopts foreign citizenship and later returns to Nicaragua recovers his nationality. [He has] a Costa Rican identity card and is registered on Costa Rica's electoral records, and this cannot be.

[Question] ...had a right?

[Peralta] According to the Costa Rican citizenship he had, he had a right [?to vote] in Costa Rica. This cannot be because he is a person with dual citizenship. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

COLONEL GUTIERREZ COMMENTS ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA121837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1157 GMT 12 Feb 81

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran military leaders are prepared to negotiate with the leftist opposition in "the future development of the process initiated in October 1979, but not for power," Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the civilian-military junta and commander in chief of the armed forces, said to AFP here.

Gutierrez, former chief of army ordinance, overcame the limitations of not having direct command of troops in the army to become the leader of the October coup against Gen Humberto Romero and the most powerful figure in the present power structure.

In 2 hours of conversation with this correspondent, the Colonel referred to the process initiated in 1979, reiterating his desire to discuss future development with the opposition.

"However, as long as there is an armed enemy, we must fight him as we are doing now," he warned.

In mid-1979, a small group of Salvadoran Army officers--from captains to colonels, the majority of whom had no direct command of troops--realized that General Romero's government was favoring the left rather than trying to stop its development in the country, Colonel Gutierrez explained.

"In addition, we were taking the risk of becoming internationally isolated, like Nicaragua under Somoza, and we were on the brink of being condemned for human rights violations at the Latin American foreign ministers conference which was held in Bolivia."

"We understood that the time had come to provide a political opening and introduce structural changes to solve the problems of unemployment and the misery caused principally by the interruption of the agrarian transformation process initiated in 1966," he added.

"To do that it was necessary to do away with Romero's government, which we did on 15 October after having obtained the guaranteed support of the principal garrisons in the country and having incorporated Col Adolfo Majano into our movement 2 days before the coup because he did have troops under his orders."

Gutierrez recalled that the rebellion had been discovered and had to be postponed three times and that on the morning of the 15th he had to send a group of officers and soldiers to find Majano because he did not show up on schedule at San Carlos garrison, the operations base of the coupists.

Gutierrez, who is also an engineer, added that the correlation of forces was completely in their favor since only the three principal public security corps--the national guard, the national police and the treasury police--remained loyal to General Romero up to the last moment.

In pointing out that the officers headed by him agreed to carry out agrarian reform and to nationalize the banks and the trading of the principal export products--coffee, cotton and sugar--Colonel Gutierrez emphatically rejected the accusation that he is a rightist.

"The left is fighting us because we have taken away its banners," he said. "The right-wing is trying to take advantage of our movement to promote its own interests and vested privileges."

He denied that the civilian-military government junta is responsible for the difficult economic situation in El Salvador, arguing that "the private sector has made no investments in the country for 4 years."

He admitted that certain sectors in the armed forces are not pleased with the reforms "because they demand immediate results without realizing that this process requires some time to bear fruit."

He asserted, however, that the results of the agrarian reform can be regarded as successful because "production estimates have been exceeded in many cases."

"This is what many people cannot stand," he added.

Asked what social sector is truly supporting the government junta's program. Colonel Gutierrez did not hesitate to answer "the peasant sector, that is, over 2 million people in the rural sector."

Regarding the state's financial condition, he used a document open on his desk to cite that "all our needs could be met with $500 million: $260 million for public expenditures and $240 million to directly finance the balance of payments."

On two occasions the vice president referred to the "negotiation of the government." The first time he recalled that in October 1979 "we negotiated the government with the people's forum in which the leading Salvadoran parties were represented, including the Communist Party and the ultraleft through the United Popular Action Front and the 28 February People's Leagues."

The second time he asserted that "we would not be afraid to negotiate the government again with a strongly organized social democratic party and even with the Communist Party."

He explained that "what happens, however, is that the national revolutionary movement, a member of the Socialist International, is made up of Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], and only six other people and the line supporting an armed struggle prevailed a long time ago over the political line in the Communist Party."

He expressed the opinion that "Ungo managed to deceive the international social democratic movement through the FDR, but it is now beginning to understand the true situation in El Salvador as evidenced by the statement recently issued by its branch in Costa Rica, for example."

He noted that the elections for a constituent assembly in 1982 which the government and the armed forces have officially announced "are the only effective means to pacify the country definitively."

He was sked to give his opinion about the proposal made by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo that a government representing the various political sectors be formed in El Salvador before holding elections. "This is precisely what we formulated in 1979, but it did not work out," Gutierrez said.

ARMED FORCES SPOKESMEN REPORT 'RELATIVE CALM'

PA130031 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Referring to the situation in the country, armed forces spokesmen said yesterday that relative calm prevails. However, they revealed that armed forces units are alert throughout the country, ensuring law and order and patrolling sectors where subversives have been most frequently reported by local residents.

THOUSANDS REPORTEDLY FLEE FROM GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA122321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1403 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 2,000 persons, including 15 wounded, have taken refuge in the city of San Agustin, 98 km east of San Salvador, after nearby villages were harassed by guerrillas, military sources report.

According to the national police, approximately 100 guerrillas came to the towns of El Casco de la Hacienda and La Ceiba and burned 25 peasant homes.

Neighbors said the rebels took the action because civilian patrols had been organized against the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry asked the Nicaraguan Government to explain its actions in the illegal entry of a Nicaraguan Lanica Airline pilot who has been accused of transporting arms for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

On 25 January a Salvadoran Air Force plane destroyed a plane registered in Costa Rica when it landed in a field at La Sabana Farm. The plane was piloted illegally to El Salvador by Julio Santiago Romero Talavera, a Costa Rican national born in Nicaragua.

Romero Talavera confessed that he was working as first officer on a Lanica Boeing 727 and that the illegal flight was made to pick up two pilots who had been in an accident.

The government has accused him of transporting arms and having airdropped 33 rifles and more than 9,000 rounds of "XAL" ammunition.

FMLN, FDR DENOUNCE ARRESTS OF PROFESSIONALS

PA030239 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDRY] denounce the arrest of members of the University of El Salvador higher university council by uniformed treasury police on 10 February at 1100 at the San Salvador's Cristobal Colon High School while they were holding a work session.

More than 20 professionals, students and employees were kidnapped. Among them were the acting rector Dr Miguel Angel Paredes; the secretary general, Dr Ricardo Calderon; the treasurer, Jorge Alberto Gomez Arias; the medical school dean, Dr Rolando Marroquin Casamalhuapa; the dean of the chemistry and pharmacy school, Dr Margarita Monge Rico; the dean of the dental school, Dr Saul Ramirez Paredes; the dean of the economic sciences school, Dr Carlos H. Henriquez and 12 other councilmen.

Twelve of these persons were released after being beaten and tortured. Eight are still prisoners of the genocidal junta, which wants to apply decree No 507 by which they will face a court martial after 180 days in prison.

The university community is the victim of continuous persecutions by the junta, which has built barricades, carried out searches, attacks and military takeovers, killing teachers and students at random. Along with all of this, the violent murder of University Rector Felix Antonio Ulloa occurred on 28 October 1980.

The arrest of the companero members of the higher university council occurs within the general framework of genocide against the Salvadoran people by the Christian Democratic-military junta, which has openly declared itself an enemy of culture.

The FMLN-FDR demand the immediate release of the companero members of the higher university council who are still prisoners of the junta as well as respect for their physical and moral integrity.

We make a fraternal call to the university community of the world to repudiate this attack against culture and the heinous violation of human rights and to support the just armed struggle of our people to win the right to freedom and self-determination.

United in the fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We will win!

GUATEMALA

REMOVAL OF U.S. ENVOY TO EL SALVADOR LAUDED

PA121846 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 2

["Current Events" column: "Requiem for an Intruder"]

[Text] The removal of U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White is clear indication that the era of diplomats who are committed to the Latin American revolutionary movements is over and that in the future the U.S. representatives in areas shaken by political agitation and subversive movements must behave in a more prudent manner. In this case, prudence must be understood as not meddling in issues that are the exclusive sovereign concern of those countries and that involve the institutional-democratic concept that must be protected in the face of the attacks of Castroism. In both cases, Mr White committed excesses whose consequences have had to be onerously paid for by the Salvadoran people.

It will be said in White's defense that he did nothing but follow the instructions he received from his bosses in the State Department and therefore the responsibility should fall on other people. However, this is only partially true. An ambassador's actions are subject to the norms that his government issues; the margin of private initiative is discretionary. It depends on his capacity, experience and knowledge of the environment in which he moves. However, as was seen with people such as White, Vacky, Bowdler or Puzzullo, it also depends on his particular ideological inclinations and political sympathies. The contrast within the same system can be seen in Ambassador Frank Ortiz, who was in a similar position as the other U.S. diplomats in the Central American isthmus. Ortiz received orders from the same people who gave orders to his colleagues. He, as well as the others, were instructed to support the leftist parties, to encourage a revolutionary process, to force the government's hand to facilitate changes.

However, as a professional diplomat, Ambassador Ortiz never took such orders as authorization to violate the domestic jurisdiction, as a license to brazenly intervene in subjects which were the exclusive concern of the government to which he was accredited.

The difference is both ethical and political. The professional diplomat, abiding by the norms of conduct which are inherent to that profession, bases his actions first of all on respect for the exclusive domain of the government to which he is accredited and then on the people's right to decide their own destiny.

Mr White evidently violated these basic principles. He did not act as a diplomat but as an all-powerful proconsul who had been appointed to El Salvador to unilaterally decide what was the most advisable thing for the Salvadorans. Very few times has there been a case of such barefaced pseudodiplomatic interference, of such little restraint in the behavior of a representative accredited to a government that is considered a friend. It was not only a matter of fulfilling the orders of his superiors. It was an excess of personal initiative and participation to satisfy his own political and ideological concepts.

Judging from his excessive behavior, Mr White is a frustrated revolutionary. The radical ideas he acquired in his formative years had never before had an opportunity to be so openly expressed nor had he had the opportunity to prove their persuasive force. For a long time he must have felt constrained by diplomatic duties and by having had to maintain the position of a dispassionate observer, a prisoner of duty and established regulations. In a certain type of individual, such an uncomfortable situation has the effect of increasing resentment toward convention or, as the people in the United States say, toward the "establishment." Unable to act as an opponent of his own government, he identified with the groups which opposed conservative regimes which he hates, or with the revolutionary-style governments which he overestimates. Of course he admired Fidel and viewed Fidel's movements through the Caribbean and the rest of the hemisphere with pleasure. It must have been a kind of inoffensive escape until he arrived in El Salvador. It was his great opportunity. The observer became an actor; the sympathizer, the fellow traveler became a decisive force. He had found himself. Everyone knows the rest.

To his credit we must say that he maintained his ideals to the end. He knew the end had come and he wanted to go down fighting for his ideas. A few days before his removal he continued to give lectures about El Salvador and its revolution, about himself, about White the diplomat, who made a mistake in the path he chose and who was born in the wrong place. Over there, in his country, there is no room for revolutionaries, for his brand of radicalism which is to speak of revolution but to live as a wealthy bourgeois. That will be his refuge. If he is not sent to Cambodia, Tanzania or a similar place, he will be speaking as long as there is someone to listen about all that he did in El Salvador to bring the people their so long desired happiness.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO EL SALVADOR REPORTED

PA121841 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 75

[Text] The arms and supplies which have been found in guerrilla hideouts recently were exhibited yesterday in San Salvador to Guatemalan Foreign Miniser Rafael Castillo Valdez, who was also briefed on the operating methods of the rebels who are fighting against the revolutionary government junta presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The Salvadoran authorities pointed out the arms factories discovered by the security forces, including one found close to Ahuachapan, only a few kilometers from the Guatemalan border.

The factory was hidden under a house on a small farm and included machinery, lathes and other tools to produce ammunition and bombs and was estimated to be worth $1 million.

The revolutionary government junta met twice yesterday with the Guatemalan foreign minister. The first time was at breakfast at the presidential home located in Escalon District. The second meeting was a lunch hosted by the Guatemelan foreign minister for Duarte and other junta members.

Both meetings were very cordial and Foreign Minister Castillo made a toast to the success of the Salvadoran Government and its president. President Duarte recalled several of his visits to Guatemala and his Guatemalan friends, making a toast to President Romeo Lucas and his government.

Among those present at the scheduled ceremonies it was said that the Guatemalan-Salvadoran relations are very cordial.

The Salvadoran press interviewed Castillo Valdez yesterday on the "true" motive of his visit and the foreign minister replied that there were several, emphasizing that it was the "visit of one brother to the home of another," which is the custom for expressing solidarity in certain cases of sorrow and problems or sharing these occasions in cases of joy.

He replied to other questions by saying that any army mobilization which might be observed along the borders is nothing special since it is normal for an army to move around within its own territory and that this does not have to be explained.

In reply to other questions, he explained the situation regarding Belize and the forthcoming talks with Great Britain to find a just solution to the problem which is more than a century old. He affirmed that Guatemala maintains fraternal relations with the Central American countries, emphasizing that Guatemalan policy maintains the principle of nonintervention and expects other countries to respect the same principle towards Guatemala.

Speaking of Guatemala's health, education and other social problems, he said that these are being given Guatemalan solutions. He explained the 3-year literacy plan which is costing $95 million.

He emphasized that Guatemala has achieved a "democratic turnover" every 4 years and has maintained changes in power.

Finally, to one Spanish journalist he replied that Spain broke off relations with Guatemala 1 year ago and that it was up to Spain to take the initiative to resume them. However, he added that the commercial and consular relations between the two countries have not been interrupted.

During the 31 hours which Castillo spent in El Salvador, he followed a tight schedule, starting with military honors and the presentation of the keys to San Salvador by Mayor Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, followed by work meetings with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, a private meeting with the junta, an official reception, a decoration ceremony, a news conference and others.

When Chavez Mena received the decoration of the Matias Delgado Order, Castillo Valdez reaffirmed the bonds of friendship and fraternity between the two countries and invoked forefather Delgado and his liberation struggle.

During his visit the Guatemalan foreign minister was accompanied by Foreign Ministry officials and journalists, a total of eight persons.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

PA130015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--It was officially reported here today that Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo has resigned.

The Press Secretariat of the Presidency reported that President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia "has accepted Minister Ponciano Castillo's resignation."

This is the first change in President Lucas Garcia's cabinet since he began his 4-year term in July 1978.

It was reported that Minister Ponsiano Castillo is in Mexico attending an international conference on food, so his resignation will be effective Monday.

The new agriculture minister has yet to be appointed.

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSMAN KIDNAPPED IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA122258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Feb (AFP)--Guatemalan authorities today confirmed that Leon Don Richardson, an Australian businessman, has been kidnapped here.

According to eyewitnesses, a group of about seven heavily armed men kidnapped him Wednesday as he was entering a factory in Guatemala City. Richardson was accompanied by an unidentified individual when four men intercepted him and forced him into a car in which three other men were waiting.

The Australian businessman represented a Hong Kong firm, the Magii Industrial Company. So far the kidnappers have not established any contact to present their demands. It is believed they will ask for a large ransom.

HONDURAS

ELVIR SIERRA ON MEETING WITH HAIG, REGIONAL ISSUES

PA122312 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Report on news conference by Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra on 11 February; place not given--recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra held a news conference yesterday to discuss various subjects. One of them was the meeting he held with the U.S. secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig, on his recent visit to Washington.

Regarding this, the foreign secretary said: "Thank you for this opportunity to tell the Honduran people about this meeting. The U.S. secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig, held meetings with all the foreign ministers who attended the consultation meeting. There was an exchange of views on the problem between Ecuador and Peru, which was the subject of the meeting. There was also discussion of the traditional ties of friendship between Honduras and the United States. [Words indistinct] concern which is seen from the various news reports on the Central American region. Mr Haig said the United States is concerned about what is occurring in this region, particularly the possible interference by other countries in the domestic affairs of the Central American countries."

Asked whether during the talks with General Haig they had spoken about an increase in military aid to Honduras, the foreign secretary said: "We did not specifically talk of a type of aid but he did express his solidarity with the governments that are maintaining a democratic system [words indistinct]."

Regarding the U.S. State Department's concern over the transshipment of weapons for the Salvadoran guerrillas from Cuba and the Soviet Union through Nicaragua, the foreign secretary said: "Yes, that subject was touched on. [Words indistinct] in which some countries of the area apparently are involved."

Regarding the presentation of the Honduran ambassador to El Salvador and the Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra said: "Well, in reality there has been no delay. In this case there has been, let us say, a (?process). The two governments initially presented the candidacies of the men they wanted to appoint.

"Then came the administrative processing of these notes and then came the approvals. As soon as their approval was obtained, then the appointment was made. In other words, the approval [words indistinct] of each country. So perhaps what you are worried about is the delay in the physical presence of the ambassadors in the countries. Unfortunately, (?there has been a delay). We hope our ambassador will be in El Salvador next week. We have reports that the Salvadoran ambassador will be arriving here either this week or next week."

One of the reasons for the foreign secretary's recent visit to El Salvador was the subject of the joint border commission. Here is what he had to say about this:

"Your question is very important. An essential aspect of our visit to El Salvador was the implementation [words indistinct] of the general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador. For this purpose, a meeting on the internal regulations [of the joint border commission] was held. At the second meeting we approved a work plan that establishes that this commission will carry out the work stipulated by the general peace treaty. First of all this means the subject of the demarcation. In a few words, this is the technical work which will be done to demarcate the border at those points where it is established in the treaty that there is no dispute between the two countries."

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has so far received no reply from Nicaragua on the protest note it sent regarding the machinegunning of a Honduran patrol by a Sandinist Air Force helicopter. This has been confirmed by the foreign secretary: "No, so far we have received no reply. We know Nicaragua has received the note and that it is analyzing it. We held a meeting today with our ambassador to Nicaragua, who gave us a brief report on the processing of our protest."

The foreign secretary was questioned on relations between Nicaragua and Honduras. He replied: "Except for those incidents which worry the Honduran Government and which are military actions that violate our sovereignty, I consider relations to be normal. We regret that these events occurred and sometimes we also regret the unpleasant remarks of some Nicaraguan officials who are making (?statements) that aren't characteristic of a serious government."

U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND CHIEF REPORTEDLY ARRIVES

PA121849 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command in occupied territory of the Panama Canal, Lt Gen Wallace Nutting, arrived in Honduras today for an official visit.

Nutting will remain in Honduras until 13 February, during which time he will meet with battalion commanders and ranking officers of the Honduran Armed Forces.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

PA121343 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Shortly before starting his trip to New Delhi, India, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto made important statements on Thursday about Nicaragua's position on the recent conflicts with Honduras and El Salvador.

The minister noted that immediately after the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador was damaged by the explosion of a car loaded with dynamite in front of the embassy last week, the Salvadoran foreign minister contacted the chief of the Nicaraguan mission and offered him protection.

Eduardo Jose Trejos, the charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan Embassy, accepted the hospitality of the Mexican Foreign Ministry [as published]--from where the affairs of our country were handled--and had the support of the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

D'Escoto said that today, Friday, the Salvadoran foreign minister will offer a reception to apologize to Nicaraguan mission chief Eduardo Jose Trejos.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto said: "The government is not necessarily behind this criminal attack. There are broad Salvadoran Army and rightist sectors that are reactionary. This attack should not be considered to be a decision of the government as such."

Regarding the protest note sent by Nicaragua to the Honduran Government over the murder of seven Nicaraguan militiamen by hands of former Somozist guards who operate from Honduras, D'Escoto stated: "We want to continue good relations with Honduras. It is about time they do their part if they also want to have good relations. We have stated at all forums and we insist on stating, that we trust the Honduran Government will not lend its territory as a springboard for these attacks.

"However, it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to believe that the Honduran Government is taking every available measure to stop the attacks."

Minister d'Escoto said that the authorities know of plans to launch armed invasions against Nicaragua during the month of February and noted that the invasions would come mainly from Honduras and Miami.

D'Escoto said: "Our ambassador in Honduras, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, presented a personal note to Honduran Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra and the two met for 30 minutes. The Honduran foreign minister never spoke about an act of aggression and simply acknowledged the note. He said that there is no evidence that this is true, because it is we who have the dead.

"The next day, we read his statements in the news about a Nicaraguan helicopter machine-gunning a house in Honduran territory.... We simply will not accept this fabrication of alleged aggressive acts when, in any event, we still have the dead."

Later on during the interview, D'Escoto noted: "If he needs more evidence, we must ask him to read the interview that a U.S. journalist made with Somozists who acknowledged planning an aggressive act from Honduras and who claimed credit for the murder of the militiamen. This interview was published by the Miami HERALD."

Consulted about a possible break with El Salvador, D'Escoto stated: "It is not true that we will withdraw our mission from El Salvador."

Regarding the Salvadoran attitude, D'Escoto said that the Salvadoran Government has already notified Nicaragua that it "already has the person who will be the new ambassador in mind and it will request his approval soon."

D'Escoto added in this regard: "We have to maintain a dialogue with the countries of the area."

D'Escoto then referred to changes in the Nicaraguan diplomatic corps abroad and in the Foreign Ministry by saying: "We are trying to make a more rational use of the personnel during the present situation in the region."

Regarding the charges from the State Department about Nicaragua serving as a bridge in the trafficking of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, D'Escoto explained that the charges result from "institutional old-age, comparable to Thomas Jefferson's declaration that all tyrants are obedient to God.

"They are trying to maintain the Salvadoran Government in any way they can. They have renewed the military aid on the basis of the lie that since Nicaragua is aiding one side they have to help the other.

"Only a few days before the insurrection, we were being told the same thing. They don't understand that a people with spirit and blood will rebel in the face of oppression. To understand this, one must understand patriotism, and they don't. In the case of the Nicaraguan war, the only explanation they could give themselves is that we are being agitated by Cuba."

Foreign Minister d'Escoto announced that at the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in New Delhi Nicaragua will seek the support of the nonaligned countries by denouncing plans for aggression.

On 13 February, D'Escoto will leave for Tokyo, for an official visit to Japan. He will return to Nicaragua on 21 February.

MINISTER REPORTS SUSPENSION OF U.S. LOAN FOR WHEAT

PA122254 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The bread we eat is practically a luxury item, Foreign Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco said yesterday. He added: Its raw material, wheat flour, is imported and now, through a political maneuver of the United States, the funds to buy that wheat are being cut off.

He made these comments after receiving the news in this regard from Washington. He recalled that luckily we had just received a wheat donation from Argentina and this wheat, mixed with other qualities, can be used to make bread for 2 more months. However, if no subsequent negotiations are held with the United States, we will have a flour crisis. Therefore, we must prepare for the effects of this crisis if it is prolonged.

Here is Foreign Trade Minister Marenco's statement:

[Begin recording] The bread we eat is basically an imported product because the flour to make it comes from wheat that is imported because we do not grow it. Although everybody considers bread a staple, we are truly eating an imported product, and in this case it would almost be a luxury item.

This import has been financed through an aid loan called PL-480. This loan was used throughout 1980 and this is why we ate bread then. At this time, this loan has been retained; the United States has not signed an extension of this loan. The companeros of the International Reconstruction Fund who handle the external economy and the loans of the country have told us that they are holding talks with the gentlemen of the U.S. Embassy in order to renegotiate this loan.

I think what has been cut is the loan. If we can get funds elsewhere we can purchase the wheat. In other words, the product has not been blocked--it is the money. However, it is a serious problem for us. If we do not get the funds we will have problems with a lack of wheat. So you see, this is a U.S. policy that drastically affects the economy of our people. [end recording]

Radio Sandino Comments

PA130334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Just a few hours ago we told our people that we must remain on guard because of the virulent aggressiveness of the U.S. Government's most reactionary circles who now hold important positions. Now another new attack is injuring the people of Nicaragua, this time through one of Nicaragua's basic consumer goods.

With the excuse that our country is serving as an arms channel for the Salvadoran guerrillas, a fallacy spread by Mr Bill Dyess and refuted by us, the Reagan administration is holding up the loan that finances the purchase of wheat. The loan, for $9 million, which is not a gift, was approved as humanitarian food aid. However, this faithless humanitarianism is being drowned by political pressure on the Sandinist people's revolution.

This is another experience the people of Nicaragua must accept and must utilize to strengthen their revolutionary and patriotic conscience, to reply to the traitors who, through their destatilizing actio., are standing in the way of the government of national reconstruction's economic independence plans.

Because only economic independence [passage indistinct] claws of inhuman capitalism which in its aim of domination cares nothing about artificially worsening the food problems of a nation or even, if possible, letting it die of hunger.

Since Nicaragua imports 5,000 tons of wheat every month in order to supply our people with bread, we Nicaraguans must prepare to face this difficulty, and perhaps other greater ones. But we will never give up our patrimony.

The minister of domestic trade, Companero Dionisio Marenco has already explained that our government is taking the necessary steps to solve this problem as soon as possible, and we have full confidence in the moves of our revolutionary leaders. If it becomes necessary, as Companero Marenco points out, to seek other sources of financing, we are sure our government will find them because people are no longer at the mercy of the imperialist master, and the Nicaraguan people are not alone.

But even if we were, we children of Sandino, the cubs of the general of free men and of the father of the anti-imperialist revolution, have been nourished with enough revolutionary conscience and spirit of patriotism to be able to face and overcome all the obstacles we may face on the path to economic, political and social independence and not sell ourselves or surrender to the enemies of the fatherland and the Nicaraguan revolution.

Because, as Companero Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and minister of defense, has said, we prefer to take the path of sacrifice and dignity [words indistinct] the material well-being of one who sells out to the reactionary master, the imperialist master.

PEOPLE URGED TO BE ON ALERT FOR INTERVENTION

PA121626 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The order of the day in the revolutionary process of the Nicaraguan people is to be on the alert while holding the tool of creative work in one hand and the rifle to defend our right to self-determination without intervention in the other. This order of the day will remain in effect until all threats disappear, because the situation which prompted the call of our revolutionary vanguard to prepare for the defense of the fatherland and the revolution has not changed. On the contrary, there is now an intense campaign against the revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people and our revolution. This campaign, in conjunction with the military preparations of the Washington government, leads down the road of military intervention in the area.

When it is no longer said that the economic aid will be withdrawn from us yet it is actually withdrawn and when the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador reiterates its great concern for the problem of the Salvadorans yet the amount of the U.S. military aid to the military-Christian Democratic junta is increased, then it is no longer time to think whether intervention in El Salvador does or does not exist.

It is no longer a matter of believing or not believing that there is military intervention in the area when measures are being taken to [word indistinct] the concentration of the Honduran, Guatemalan and Salvadoran Armies and the Southern Command is in the midst of all these maneuvers. This is the place which has shipped more than 1,000 officers and advisers [tecnicos] who are already at the Salvadoran war front. It is no longer a matter of believing this when Honduran military circles, which are submissive to the most aggressive warmongering sectors of the United States, are not only looking the other way but are protecting the criminal gangs of the well-known Somozist guard in their lairs, thus fomenting their activities of counterrevoltuionary provocations.

Intervention is undoubtedly already underway in El Salvador. What has happened is that the U.S. warmongers have not yet spoken their last word regarding the running of the risk that--as the Revolutionary Democratic Front stated--the Salvadoran and Central American people's disposition to fight may turn El Salvador into a new Vietnam for the United States. This could result in the Vietnamization of Central America through the internationalization of this conflict.

For our part, we cannot overlook the increase in the aggressiveness of the internal neo-Somozists who are encouraged by the anti-Sandinist policy of the U.S. Government and the armed preparations of the genocidal Somozists in Honduran territory. We cannot overlook the intentions of the Reagan administration in its campaign to exert pressure on our country and justify its increased interference in the area. Not long ago a U.S. spokesman, Mr Bill Dyess, said that the Nicaraguan Government is fully informed of an alleged flow of weapons through Nicaragua to El Salvador and that the United States is taking every necessary measure to stop the flow of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

However, General Haig's spokesman did not limit himself to saying that. He went from lies to threats when he warned that the Managua government is fully aware of what this means, in reference to the alleged arms trafficking in our territory for the Salvadoran combatants.

All this is part of convincing facts which show that the plot for imperialist aggression in the Central American area, particularly against the Nicaraguan revolutionary example, is progressing and that the Somozist executioners are sharpening their claws to advance their plans against our revolution and fatherland. All the honest and patriotic Nicaraguans--especially the popular and labor sectors which are directly involved in the stragegic achievements of our revolution--must be aware of this. For this reason, we must be on the alert. For this reason, we must strengthen our defense and all the patriotic citizens must join the Sandinist People's Militias and learn military discipline and the handling of weapons. For this reason, we must boost production and increase our productivity, a task which is inseparable from the country's defense because it is its material support. Let us take advantage of every means to fulfill our patriotic duty of getting ready for the war in the defense of peace. If the enemies of the fatherland and the revolution impose war on us, let us go to war in order to consolidate a peace which is moved by the principles of liberty and sovereignty of the father of anti-imperialist revolution and by shouting out loud the Sandinist slogan: Free fatherland or death!

JUSTICE MINISTRY SUSPENDS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PA121551 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Ministry of Justice has suspended the activities of Jose Esteban Gonzalez Permanent Human Rights Commission for carrying out illegal activities. The General Secretariat of the Ministry issued the following official communique for publication and distribution:

Managua, J.R. [as heard], 1700 10 February.

The Ministry of Justice, exercising the authority conferred upon it by law and considering that the so-called Permanent Commission of Human Rights, CPDH, is engaged in activities which are contrary to the law which authorizes juridical persons to fulfill their activities under our laws, decrees:

1. To order that all activities of the so-called Permanent Commission of Human Rights be suspended pending presentation to the proper authorities of the documents authorizing it to carry out activities according to our laws in such cases;

2. To order that the files and documents of said commission be turned over to the custody of this ministry, in compliance with the above order No 1;

3. To ask the media general directorate to comply with the provisions established for these cases by decree No 511 of 10 September 1980, until the legal status of the said Permanent Commission of Human Rights, CPDH, is established.

4. To advise the members of the so-called Permanent Commission of Human Rights that if they should engage in activities not covered by our laws, we will proceed according to Article II of decree No 511 and Article IV of decree No 488 of 9 August 1980.

Ministry of Justice

[Signed] Ernesto Castillo Martinez, minister; Marta Lorena I. Martinez, secretary general.
Free Fatherland or death.

Commission Termed Slanderous

PA121553 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A halt to provocation.

The open-door policy of the revolutionary government concerning the enforcement and promotion of human rights in Nicaragua has proved to all peoples of the world the optimum conditions which the humanism and generosity of our revolution have created in this area of our social activities.

However, the magnanimity of this policy of the Sandinist people's revolution, which reflects in actual fact the Sandinist slogan: Relentless in combat and generous in victory, seems to have been intentionally misinterpreted by the internal enemies of Sandino's people. Otherwise, there cannot be an explanation for their abuses, which border on haughty provocation. This is the case of the so-called Permanent Human Rights Commission and its (?buffoon), Jose Esteban Gonzalez. They have become witting provocateurs and unofficial defamers and slanderers of our process, as well as accomplices of the imperialist conspiracy against our fatherland and the Nicaraguan revolution.

However, the forays of this international slanderer of anti-Sandinism has exceeded the bounds of tolerance and he has strained the patience of the revolutionary government with his excessive slanderous provocations. This is so because telling international bodies and personalities which are friendly [as heard] to the Sandinist people's revolution that the Government of National Reconstruction is using torture and methods of repression similar to those used in the past by the Somozist dictatorship and saying during a meeting with Pope John Paul II that there are presumably 8,000 political prisoners and 800 missing persons in Nicaragua exceed the bounds of tolerance and revolutionary patience.

So, this campaign of slander and calumny yesterday received a well-deserved response when the Justice Ministry of the revolutionary government ordered a suspension of activities of Gonzalez's provocation instrument, the so-called Permanent Human Rights Commission.

According to the respective resolution, the suspension will be in effect until such a time as documents are submitted proving the truthfulness of Gonzalez's accusations against the Nicaraguan Government, which [word indistinct] the sobriety of the Sandinist state's judicial authorities.

This sound and sober measure adopted by this judicial body of the Nicaraguan people highlights the absence of [word indistinct] on the part of revolutionary justice in the face of the antinational and counterrevolutionary behavior of the owner of the so-called Permanent Human Rights Commission and well-known harborers of antisocial and genocidal elements.

However, it also proves the honest disposition of the revolutionary government to halt the wicked and unpatriotic plan of the internal counterrevolution, which does not hesitate to resort--for lack of better weapons--to lies and wicked slander to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution.

Let the local mentors and emulators of the merchant of slander and owner of the so-called Permanent Human Rights Commission take precautions.

COSTA RICAN CONSUL, COSEP OFFICIAL HELD IN RIVAS

PA122218 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the Chamber of Construction and the Costa Rican consul general in Rivas were arrested and held for a few hours. After being held under arrest for nearly 8 hours, Benjamin Lanza, chairman of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, and two other persons were released in the city of Rivas.

This report was supplied by several members of the Superior Council of the Private Enterprise [COSEP].

On being released, Lanza, his driver and other persons were not told why they were arrested unjustifiably.

Lanza arrived in the capital and informed the leadership of COSEP and the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction.

The only facts available at this time are that the persons arrested included the Costa Rican consul in Rivas Department.

It was reported that COSEP is now holding an emergency meeting at the office of the Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE]. The meeting began at noon. It was reported that all alternate members of COSEP have been meeting since noon at INDE.

Before entering the meeting, several leaders were interviewed by a Radio Mundial reporter, who asked the reason for the meeting. They said they would give further details after the meeting, or perhaps issue a communique.

It was learned, however, that one of the points they are discussing is the arrest and detention for a few hours of Benjamin Lanza, chairman of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction. They will also discuss the attitude shown last night by a group of technicians who sabotaged the meeting of professionals who were discussing the draft bill regulating professions. They also will be discussing other important issues.

CONAPRO ELECTS OWN BOARD, SEPARATES FROM COSEP

PA130307 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations [CONAPRO] met last night to elect its board members in place of those of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP].

During last night's meeting CONAPRO unanimously agreed to participate in the state council sessions. Another important decision made by CONAPRO was to have nothing to do any longer with COSEP. CONAPRO will draft a document endorsing the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE OF MARSHAL OGARKOV REPORTED

FL121259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of general staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has laid a floral wreath at the mausoleum of the Soviet Internationalist Soldier. Ogarkov and the high-level delegation he heads were accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, chief of general staff and alternate member of the PCC Politburo. The group solemnly marched to the eternal flame and placed the floral wreath directly in front of it.

Ogarkov Departure

FL130152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay V. Ogarkov, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defense of the brother country, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home this afternoon, following a stay of several days in Cuba.

The distinguished visitor and the high-level military delegation accompanying him were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of Cuba, as well as by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy ministers of the FAR and alternate members of the PCC Politburo. Other FAR officers were on hand. Marxhal Ogarkov was also seen off by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vortnikov.

During his stay in our country, Marshal Ogarkov engaged in many activities, including official talks with the minister of the FAR. He also laid wreaths at the monuments to national hero Jose Marti on Revolution Square, to Antonio Maceo in El Cacahual, and at the Mausoleum to the Soviet Internationalist soldier. Ogarkov also participated in the Cuban-Soviet confraternity ceremony on the occasion of his visit to Cuba.

ANAP NATIONAL PLENUM HELD; 1980 REPORT READ

FL122240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1949 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The ninth plenum of the National Association of small Farmers [ANAP] National Committee opened today in Guira de Melena, Havana Province, chairmed by Arnaldo Milian, a member of the Politburo and minister of agriculture. The meeting is also chaired by Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of ANAP. The final report on ANAP's work in 1980 was read at the meeting.

The plenum's agenda includes an analysis of the agriculture-livestock production cooperative movement as of 31 December 1980. Cooperatives in the country at the time totalled 1,053 with an area of over 16,000 caballerias. The provinces with the largest cooperative areas were Ciego de Avila, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus and Camaguey, in that order.

It was reported at the meeting that agriculture-livestock production cooperatives last year had favorable results. The main report notes that cooperatives are taking an increasingly active role in peasant production, not so much because of their number but because of the high crop yields.

The ninth plenum will also discuss the principles and main work objectives for this year, which include increasing cooperative areas by more than 8,000 caballerias and fomenting the creation of cooperatives in the mountain areas. Another objective pursued is to give good agricultural-technical assistance to the 1980-81 tobacco harvest, especially in the control and prevention of blue mold disease.

ANAP 1980 Achievement Report

FL122217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1934 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The ninth national plenum of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] which opened this morning at the Niceto Perez Cadres School in Guira de Melena, is still sitting following the reading of the main report. The document covers the organization's work during the year of the party's second congress. In the area of production, the document notes the 6,289,000 quintals of vegetables picked--the highest figure reached in the last 10 years. It also reports that peasants collected 49,000 quintals of beans, the highest in that area in the 1976-80 5-year period. However, it points out, the sector did not receive technical and material support for an increase in this figure.

The rice growing plan was overfulfilled and was 229,000 quintals higher than in 1979. The peasants of Granma Province achieved a 1,000 quintals per caballeria yield.

In 1980 the peasant sector also overfulfilled the fruit growing plan, although large quantities were left unpicked because of a lack of containers and transportation and a weak administration. The report noted that the 1979-80 coffee harvest plan was overfulfilled by 47,000 quintals, which is 105,000 more than the previous harvest.

Concerning the tobacco area, the report notes the effects of the blue mold and highlights the effort of the peasants to counter the disease in their cultivation areas, despite the intense effort, however, the state sales plan registered very low volumes. It adds that the 1980-81 harvest was preceded by intensive preparatory work directed by vegetable sanitation, which conducted mass seminars on methods to apply (Ridomylcon) for blue mold.

The ANAP report notes that agricultural-livestock production cooperatives are taking an increasingly active part in peasant production. It adds that the peasant free markets in those areas where controls exist encouraged the fulfillment of plans while the implementation of the general price reform afforded incentives for larger deliveries of products by the ANAP members. The report also notes that supply levels are still low in some areas where the opportunities for high production are limited by the lack of resources. The report also stresses that the mechanisms established to take care of peasant production are not efficient enough to guarantee that state aid reaches individual and cooperative producers in an adequate and timely manner.

MARSHAL OF SOVIET UNION N. OGARKOV'S CUBAN VISIT

For reportage on the visit of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov to Cuba, see page K 1 of the 11th and 13th February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CANADA TO INTENSIFY TIES WITH CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

FL121430 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 6 Feb (CANA)--Canadian High Commissioner to Guyana John Graham has reiterated his country's commitment to and the importance of improving relations with the Caribbean, saying the issue was also critical to Canada's relations with the rest of the Third World.

"We are ware that if Canada cannot come to an understanding on the contentious and difficult North-South issues with the Caribbean, we will have great difficulty building bridges with other parts of the Third World," Mr. Graham told a luncheon hosted by the local Rotary Club here.

He said a statement by Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mark MacGuigan, in Jamaica three weeks ago signalled what he called a "significant change in Canada's relations with the commonwealth Caribbean."

"By change, I am not suggesting any dramatic shift in Canada's traditional friendly and active relations with the region, but an intensification of the relationship and an effort to bring into greater harmony a number of the components which collectively constitute Canadian policy in the region," Mr. Graham added.

The high commissioner referred to a decline in Canada-Caribbean trade in recent years and said, "This decline was an important factor which my government examined and a trend which, with the cooperation of the region, we hope to see reversed."

He outlined Canada's reasons for reviewing its relations with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and said that since the region had shown "cohesion and vitality" despite problems. the regional movement "was a focus of the policy review."

"We in Canada are not insensitive to the needs, challenges and difficulties of such movements.

"It is perhaps because of this sensitivity that we are particularly aware of the very real achievements--whether these are in the area of increasingly successful functional cooperation over an enormous archipelago or in the area of foreign policy cooperation," he added.

He said Canada intended to arrest "any decline in disbursements in real terms of Canadian development funds amount--in real terms."

He recounted Dr. MacGuigans announcements at the Jamaica meeting of the first ministerial-level session of the Canada-CARICOM Joint Trade and Economic Committee and said there were the results of Canada's review of its Caribbean relations.

Dr. MacGuigan had disclosed, among other things, that CARICOM was to be given special priority for increased assistance from Canada's increasing its global assistance to 0.5 per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP) by 1985-86, possible emergency balance of payments assistance for some countries particularly affected by this problem, and increased levels of technological assistance.

"The overall objectives of the increased assistance of the Canadian program are to give greater emphasis to the development of economic and social stability and to the promotion of sustained economic development and growth," Mr. Graham said.

He however pointed out that it "was very clear that Canada is not going to provide unilaterally, or even pretend to provide, package solutions to the regions problems, particularly the economic problems."

"What the review was intended to establish was a frame work--constructively developed and adquately funded through which there could be greater movement towards these goals, he said.

"This means that many proposals were framed only in general terms to permit full consultation between Canada and the region before detailed proposals are developed."

ANTIGUA

WORLD BANK, IMF, CDB TEAM CONDUCT STUDY

FL121445 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 6 Feb (CANA)--A team of economists representing the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Cariibbean Development Bank (CDB) is presently conducting a study of Antigua's economic situation.

The five-member mission includes Carlos Elbirt (the team's leader) and Deloris Volasco of the World Bank, Sam Stevens and J. Zeas of the IMF and Deryk Latibeaudiere of the CDB.

They are studying the island's investment programs and policies for an update of the World Bank's annual economic report on Antigua. Mr. Elbirt said that the information collected will form the basis of a report which will be submitted to the Caribbean Group for Cooperation of Economic Development (CGCED) in time for its Washington meeting in June.

The report will first be made available to the Antigua government for its consideration. The team split into three in order to complete its work on schedule. Mr Elbirt and Mr Volasco are meeting with officials of government ministries and statutory bodies. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Zeas are meeting with the private businessmen and commercial banks and Ms. Latibeaudiere is working on the statistics.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES BORDER OPERATIONS

PA121426 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0356 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Feb (EFE)--Emilio Ludovino Fernandez, foreign minister of the Dominican Republic, today denied that Dominican troops or planes are participating in military operations on the Haitian border.

The Dominican minister added that it is the smugglers operating on the border between the two countries that have spread this type of rumor, so that the authorities will slacken vigilance on the border or concentrate it on some given point so that they may resume their criminal operations.

Fernandez told EFE that for some time now the Dominican authorities have been patrolling the entire frontier heavily to control smuggling and the illegal entry of Haitians.

He added that he has received no official report on the increase in these patrols and that normal vigilance work involves the use of planes and helicopters to reinforce the ground patrols, but that these operations are routine and should not alarm the border area. He also denied that Haitians living legally in Dominican territory are being arrested in order to stop them from participating in plots against Jean Claude Duvalier's regime. For his part, Maj Gen Pablo Garrido Medina, chief of the Dominican Air Force General Staff, said that it is untrue that military planes are flying over the border and that the air force has not been ordered to perform any extraordinary action.

JAMAICA

4 DIE DURING MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN DISORDERS

PA130109 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Kingston, 12 Feb (AFP)--Four people died, one of them inside a police building, during violent disorders prior to the Jamaican elections Wednesday. These are the first victims of the campaign to elect municipal officers scheduled for 2 March in 275 electoral districts.

Some 514 people died violently in disorders during the 10-month campaign preceding the legislative elections on 30 October. Jamaica is an English-speaking Caribbean island-state, populated mostly by blacks.

The electoral lists for the coming municipal elections were closed today with a total of 949 candidates vying for local office.

Police are patrolling city streets throughout the country to prevent new incidents.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

FL111439 Kingston DAILY GELANER in English 6 Feb 81 p 17

[Text] Jamaica holds in high esteem its relations with Mexico which were consolidated during the present administration according to minister of state in the Ministry of Construction, the Hon Robert Marsh.

He was speaking at the Tuesday (February 3) afternoon session of the "conference on highway and road technology for developing countries" after he was elected chairman of the session. The conference is being held in Mexico City, Mexico, from February 2 to February 9, API reported.

Mr Marsh and Mr Gerald Kirkpatrick, chief technical director in the ministry, are attending the conference.

Mr Marsh said his election as chairman could be attributed to the long and friendly relations that Jamaica had enjoyed and continued to enjoy with Mexico, and the other developing countries present at the session.

Jamaica, he said, was pleased to be particpating in the conference not only because of the kind of knowledge and technical insight to be gleaned but because much of the knowledge gained will be contributed by the host country Mexico which, he said, had displayed "intelligent interest in, and concern, for the problems and welfare of Third World countries." Also, it showed "unreserved willingness to share its resources and expertise towards the improvement of such welfare, and the solution of these problems."

Mexico, he said, had every right to be proud of its achievements. Latin America and the Caribbean were fortunate to be "deliberate recipients of the goodwill and good neighborliness of a country which is only by geographical accident, a neighbor."

In light of this, Jamaica held her relations with Mexico in high esteem, which were consolidated during the present administration.

COLOMBIA

CONGRESSWOMAN, BROTHER MURDERED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS

PA1222547 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 12 Feb (EFE)--Mercedes Rivero de Brito, political leader and congresswoman, was shot to death by unknown persons a few kilometers outside Barranquilla, northern Colombia, city police reported today.

The congresswoman for Cesar Department was shot more than 10 times and died along with her brother Amador, who was accompanying her and who was driving the car.

After selling a car, the Riveros were returning to Barranquilla from Codazzi, where she recently was mayor.

According to police, the congresswoman and her brother took more than 25 shots. The crime was apparently committed for the money the victims carried.

GUYANA

BURNHAM REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO NONALIGNMENT

FL110031 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has reaffirmed his country's commitment to and membership of the 96-member nonaligned movement. Mr Burnham, addressing the republic's National Assembly at its ceremonial opening yesterday evening, said his government honored [words indistinct] stands by and supports the principles of the nonaligned movement.

He said Guyana stands for an end to colonialism in all its forms and for true independence. Mr Burnham said that Guyana has also (?the right) to choose its friends and deal with them on the basis of equality. He said that friendship does not commit Guyana to the acceptance of other perceptions, the first loyalty being to Guyana and its interests. The president advised the nation that its ability was to steer an independent course and that it rests on its ability to build and strengthen its economy.

ASSISTANCE FROM WORLD BANK, IDA FORTHCOMING

FL121435 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Washington, 6 Feb (CANA)--Guyana is receiving US$23.5 million in assistance from the World Bank and its associated concessionary lending agency, the International Development Association (IDA), the bank announced here yesterday.

The money will help finance purchase of vital inputs for industrial and agricultural enterprises in both the public and private sectors, and set up a revolving export development fund to finance inputs for export-oriented manufacturing companies, the bank said.

The projects to which the funds will be channelled are part of a comprehensive economic program which Guyana has designed to check a deterioration in the economy, as well as to stimulate economic growth and restore the country's balance of payments position.

The World Bank itself is providing two loans of US$14 million and US$1.5 million while the I.D.A. is providing US$8 million in credit.

Imports to be financed include essential chemical and spare parts for agriculture, bauxite, mining and alumina processing--all vital sectors of the Guyanese economy--but whose recent performances have lagged thus contributing to deepening economic difficulties in the country.

Other sectors to benefit from imports paid for by the World Bank I.D.A. loans include forestry, fisheries and electricity.

SURINAME

CHILL IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'EASING SOMEWHAT'

FL121425 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Feb 81 p 3

[Herman Singh dispatch]

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, 7 Feb (CANA)--A six-month chill in relations between Suriname and Cuba now appears to be easing somewhat.

The leader of a delegation from the powerful National Military Council (NMC), Sergeant Emile Cairo, recently returned home from Havana, speaking enthusiastically about the attitudes of the Cuban people to their country, government and system.

Sergeant Cairo, who with two other council members attended the second people's congress in Cuba last December, told reporters he was very impressed with the discipline of the Cuban people, their respect for their leaders and their enthusiasm in working to build their country.

But he carefully rejected the idea of introducing the Cuban system of government and economic development here, noting that while Cuba was a communist state, Suriname was a democracy.

This rejection, notwithstanding, Sergeant Cairo's warm praise of the Cuban people, was the first firm indication from that level that Paramaribo was now willing to respond positively to Cuba's discreet approaches to the new government after the mid-August shake-up of the NMC last year.

VENEZUELA

STUDENT RIOTS CONTINUE ON CARACAS WEST SIDE

PA112359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Caracas, 11 Feb (AFP)--Four persons were injured, three with gunshot wounds, 19 arrested and two trucks burned in today's riots on Caracas' west side.

Students from four high schools in the zone started the riots and clashed with the police. Two students and a passerby were wounded and a school principal suffered injuries.

The students were protesting against what they considered too much military police vigilance in that sector which is notorious for its many social problems and lack of public services.

Last month a group of youths wearing hoods harassed the authorities for 10 consecutive days on the city's west side, which resulted in three persons killed and many injured and arrested. Most of them were minors.